

Glossary

This glossary provides further information on the institutions, organisations, and government and non-for-profit initiatives, as well as psychiatric medications, that are mentioned in the book.

Institutions

Boggo Road

H. M. Prison Brisbane opened in July 1883 for male inmates. A prison for women was opened on site in 1903. A new female division was opened in 1982. In 1988, the final report of the Commission of Review into Corrective Services in Queensland (the 'Kennedy Report') stated: 'Boggo Road Gaol is a relic of the last century and is hopelessly inadequate to provide corrective services today'. A new women's prison was opened in Wacol, Brisbane, in 1999, marking the closure of the female facility at Boggo Road. No. 1 and No. 2 Divisions had closed in 1992 and 1989, respectively.¹

Diamantina/Warilda

Diamantina Orphanage opened in 1865 at Sandgate, Brisbane, and was named after Lady Diamantina Roma, who was married to Queensland's first governor. In 1910, the institution was relocated to the suburb of Woolloowin. In 1962, it was renamed the Diamantina Receiving Depot

¹ Inside Boggo Road, 'Boggo Through the Decades', accessed 12 February 2020, www.boggoroad.gaol.com.au/2015/10/boggo-through-decades.html.

and Infants' Home. Two years later, it was named the Warilda Children's Home and Warilda Infants' Home. From 1967 to 1989, it became the Warilda Receiving and Assessment Centre.²

Kalimna

Kalimna Vocational Centre for Girls, run by the Salvation Army, opened in 1962 on the site of the former Salvation Army Girls' Home, Toowong. Kalimna was one of three denominational homes for 'delinquent' girls in addition to the two Homes run by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd in Woolloowin and Mitchelton. The 1999 *Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Abuse of Children in Queensland Institutions* notes that Kalimna had the capacity to accommodate 30–40 girls and was divided into two sections, one comprising a hostel area with dormitories and the other with three solitary confinement rooms that were called 'POP', presumably an acronym for 'place of punishment'. The Salvation Army, and not the relevant government department, determined the length of incarceration for young female inmates. Kalimna was closed in 1977.³

Karrala House

Karrala House was opened in 1963 within the Ipswich Mental Hospital and was administered by Queensland's State Children Department to deal with 'emotionally disturbed' girls and also for 'incorrigible' girls at the three denominational homes: the Good Shepherd Home at Mitchelton; the Sisters of Mercy's Industrial School for Girls at Woolloowin; and the Kalimna Vocational Centre, run by the Salvation Army, in Toowong.⁴ The superintendent of Ipswich Mental Hospital, Dr R. A. Atherton, argued that discipline at Karrala should be prison-like so as to act as a deterrent against 'antisocial' behaviour.⁵ The disused Female Ward 3 at Ipswich Mental Hospital was refurbished to become Karrala 2, which opened in 1968.⁶

2 Find & Connect, 'Diamantina Orphanage (1865–1910)', accessed 12 February 2020, www.findandconnect.gov.au/guide/qld/QE00192.

3 Find & Connect, 'Kalimna Vocational Centre for Girls (1962–1977)', accessed 12 February 2020, www.findandconnect.gov.au/guide/qld/QE00101.

4 Gahan and Kijas, *The Mental Welfare of Children*, 73–74.

5 Queensland Government, *Closed Report*, 1.

6 Queensland Government, *Closed Report*, 2.

There were public concerns about modes of treatment in Karrala, including long stretches of solitary confinement. Karrala House was closed in 1971 after a new section for girls was opened at Wilson Youth Hospital.⁷

Long Bay

Long Bay prison opened in 1901, in Malabar, Sydney, to female inmates. A men's penitentiary was added in 1914. In 1969, women prisoners were moved to the Mulawa Correctional Centre at Silverwater.⁸

Lowson House

Lowson House opened in the 1930s and was the psychiatric unit of the Brisbane Women's Hospital (and, later, the Royal Brisbane Hospital). Lowson House closed in the 1980s.⁹

Mitchelton

In 1931, the Sisters of the Good Shepherd (later Good Shepherd Australia New Zealand) established the Home of the Good Shepherd, an industrial school in the Brisbane suburb of Mitchelton. School-age girls were forced to work in the Home's commercial laundry. In 1960, it became one of three denominational homes in Brisbane for 'delinquent' girls. In 1966, it was renamed the Mt Maria Re-Education Centre. It closed in 1974.¹⁰ Mitchelton was one of nine convents throughout Australia run by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, including 'The Pines' in Adelaide, which Senator Andrew Murray likened to a 'prisoner of war camp'.¹¹

Parramatta Girls Home

Parramatta Girls Industrial School was opened in 1887, enabled by the New South Wales *Industrial Schools Act 1886*, which underlined the establishment of government-run institutions and the removal, by police, of destitute children found begging or loitering on the streets. It became Parramatta Girls Training Home in 1912, when it was

7 Queensland Government, *Closed Report*, 8.

8 McCormack, 'Long Bay Prison'.

9 Find & Connect, 'Royal Brisbane and Women's Hospital (1967–)', accessed 12 February 2020, www.findandconnect.gov.au/ref/qld/biogs/QE00779b.htm#tab5.

10 Queensland Government, *Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Abuse*, 142, 148.

11 Murray, 'Governor-General's Speech', 783.

transferred to the State Children's Relief Department. In 1946, it became known as Parramatta Girls Training School.¹² In July 1973, the Australian Broadcasting Corporation, as part of its current affairs television program *This Day Tonight*, exposed the abuse of inmates at Parramatta Girls Training School, prompting protests. The Minister for Child Welfare in New South Wales announced its closure in April 1974.¹³

Pentridge

H. M. Prison Pentridge was established in 1850 in the Melbourne suburb of Coburg and served as the main high security prison for the state of Victoria. The prison was decommissioned in the 1990s. It has been redeveloped into a complex comprising offices, retail outlets and apartments.¹⁴

Queen Alexandra

The Queen Alexandra Home for Children opened in 1910 in the Brisbane suburb of Indooroopilly and was run by the Methodist Church (now the Uniting Church in Australia). Within its first year, it was relocated to the suburb of Coorparoo. The Home received children who were state wards. It closed in 1960 and the children were transferred to cottage homes.¹⁵

Rosemount

Rosemount Hospital, in the Brisbane suburb of Windsor, was originally a residence, built in 1855. It was transformed into a military hospital in World War I and then a repatriation hospital in 1921. In the 1980s, the Rosemount site was used as a psychiatric facility for the Royal Brisbane Hospital. Currently, the Rosemount complex remains part of the Royal Brisbane Hospital and fulfils a number of functions including geriatric rehabilitation, Indigenous health, palliative care and home and community care.¹⁶

12 Find & Connect, 'Parramatta Girls Training School (1946–1974)', accessed 17 May 2015, www.findandconnect.gov.au/ref/nsw/biogs/NE01318b.htm.

13 Chynoweth, 'Rocking the Boar', 302.

14 Wilson, 'Representing Pentridge', 113.

15 Find & Connect, 'Queen Alexandra Home for Children (1910–1960)', accessed 12 February 2020, www.findandconnect.gov.au/guide/qld/QE00146.

16 Queensland Government, 'Rosemount Hospital', accessed 12 February 2020, apps.des.qld.gov.au/heritage-register/detail/?id=602145.

Sandgate Home

Sandgate Maternal and Child Welfare Home functioned from 1944 to 1983 as a convalescent and emergency care home for children whose mothers were seriously ill.¹⁷

Tufnell

Tufnell Home formally opened on 6 February 1901 in the Brisbane suburb of Nundah and accommodated both boys and girls. Tufnell was run by the Society of the Sacred Advent, an Anglican religious order founded in 1892 in Brisbane by Caroline Grace Millicent Short. The society established schools and children's Homes throughout Queensland. Tufnell closed in 1993.¹⁸ St Aidan's and Margaret's Anglican schools for girls in Brisbane were founded by the society and still operate today.

Waitara

Waitara Foundling Home was established for babies and unmarried mothers in 1898 by the Sisters of Mercy in North Sydney. In 1928, it was renamed Our Lady of Mercy Home. In 1977, it became the Mercy Family Life Centre and provided counselling, emergency accommodation and family services. In 1994, it became the Mercy Family Centre.¹⁹

Westbrook

Westbrook was a reformatory for boys that opened in 1900 and operated for 90 years. It was named after the district outside Toowoomba, in which it was established, in the Darling Downs region of Southern Queensland. Westbrook became notorious for the abuse of the young male inmates.²⁰

17 Find & Connect, 'Sandgate Maternal and Child Welfare Home (1944–1983)', accessed 12 February 2020, www.findandconnect.gov.au/ref/qld/biogs/QE01049b.htm.

18 Find & Connect, 'Tufnell Home (1901–1993)', accessed 12 February 2020, www.findandconnect.gov.au/guide/qld/QE00172; The Australian Women's Register, 'Society of the Sacred Advent (1892–)', accessed 16 February 2020, www.womenaustralia.info/biogs/AWE4159b.htm.

19 Find & Connect, 'Waitara Foundling Home (1898–1927)', accessed 12 February 2020, www.findandconnect.gov.au/guide/nsw/NE00183.

20 Stathis, 'An historical account of Youth Detention Centres in South East Queensland and their relationship to adolescent forensic psychiatry', 589.

Wilson Youth Hospital

Wilson Youth Hospital was opened in 1961 and accommodated boys up to the age of 14. In 1971, it expanded to take girls up to the age of 17. Wilson Youth Hospital applied a medical model to the treatment of ‘juvenile delinquency’; as it was a locked detention facility, it also provided a punitive response.²¹ Most of the children sent to Wilson were under care and control orders and were also under the guardianship of the Department of Children’s Services; most girls and some boys at Wilson were status offenders (e.g. truancy, underage drinking and underage sex) and had not committed a criminal offence.²² In 1983, following adverse public attention initiated by the Wilson Protest Group, the Department of Children’s Services changed its function solely to a correction facility, and renamed it the Sir Leslie Wilson Youth Centre.²³ A government review, which began in 1993, recommended that the centre be decommissioned.²⁴ The Forde Inquiry also recommended closure and that it should take place before the end of 2000. The centre was closed in 2001.²⁵

Wolston Park/Goodna

‘Goodna’, an adult psychiatric facility, was founded in 1865 as Woogaroo Lunatic Asylum. Later, it was named Goodna Hospital for the Insane, then Mental Hospital Goodna, then Brisbane Special Hospital, then Wolston Park Hospital and currently it is the Park Centre for Mental Health.²⁶

Wooloowin

Wooloowin State Children’s Home was the alternative name for Diamantina Receiving Depot and Infants’ Home.²⁷

21 Gahan and Kijas, *The Mental Welfare of Children*, 11, 64.

22 Queensland Government, *Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Abuse*, 121.

23 Gahan and Kijas, *The Mental Welfare of Children*, 64.

24 Minister for Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs, ‘Ministerial Statement’, 741.

25 Queensland Government, *Report, of the Commission of Inquiry into Abuse*, 236; Stathis, ‘An Historical Account’, 595.

26 Besley and Finnane, ‘Remembering Goodna’, 117.

27 Find & Connect, ‘Diamantina Orphanage (1865–1910)’, accessed 12 February 2020, www.findandconnect.gov.au/guide/qld/QE00192.

Education

TAFE

Technical and further education (TAFE) institutes are the largest providers of post-secondary education in Australia, and are administered by state and territory authorities. There are 84 TAFE institutes in Australia, which operate over 300 campuses. TAFE offers a wide range of courses that range in length from a few hours to three years, with a variety of attendance patterns.²⁸ TAFE provides the vocational education and training needs of industry as well as fulfilling the special needs to disadvantaged groups.²⁹

Formal Responses

Demack Report

In 1974, the Queensland Government commissioned an inquiry into the needs of youth in Queensland, chaired by Justice Alan George Demack. The commission's findings, published in 1975, are known as the Demack Report. The report recommended the employment of Aboriginal people to assess Aboriginal children before they were placed in institutions or foster care, and that residential training centres be designed to accommodate children in small, family-sized groups, rather than large dormitories.³⁰

Forde Inquiry

The Forde Inquiry refers to the Commission of Inquiry into the Abuse of Children in Queensland Institutions led by the former governor of Queensland, Leneen Forde AC. The inquiry covered the period from 1911 to 1999 and examined more than 150 orphanages and detention centres. Over 300 people provided information to the commission. The subsequent report (1992) made 42 recommendations concerning changes in legislation, policy and practice for children currently in care

28 Goozee, *The Development of TAFE*, 8.

29 Goozee, *The Development of TAFE*, 10.

30 Commission of Inquiry into Youth, *Report and Recommendations*, 32–33.

or detention, as well as the provision of assistance to former residents of institutions who suffer from disadvantage as a result of their childhood experiences.³¹

Forgotten Australians

Forgotten Australians is the title of the 2004 report by the Australian Senate's Community Affairs References Committee. The report was the outcome of the Inquiry into Children in Institutional Care, the third in a trilogy of reports. The first was *Bringing Them Home* (1997) by the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission concerning the removal of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children. The second was *Lost Innocents* (2001) by the Senate's Community Affairs References Committee about Child Migrants.

The *Forgotten Australians* report estimated that over 500,000 children in the twentieth century experienced life in an orphanage, other institution or in foster care. The majority—88 per cent—of children who experienced out-of-home care were non-Indigenous, domestic Australian children. These are known as the 'Forgotten Australians' and are sometimes also referred to as 'Care Leavers'.

Lotus Place

The Esther Centre, which had been established in 1998, was renamed Lotus Place in 2006. Lotus Place supports those who have experienced sexual, physical and emotional abuse in government and church-run institutions.³² The Historical Abuse Network (HAN), which was formed in 2000, operates out of Lotus Place. HAN played a leading role in advocating for the Forde Inquiry's recommendations to be implemented, including the establishment of a place that would support victims of institutionalised child abuse.³³

31 The Forde Foundation, 'The Forde Inquiry', accessed 12 February 2020, fordefoundation.org.au/resources/the-forde-inquiry.

32 Lotus Place, 'Home', accessed 18 February 2020, www.lotusplace.org.au/.

33 Lotus Place, 'Historical Abuse Network', accessed 12 February 2020, www.lotusplace.org.au/getting-involved/historical-abuse-network.

Redress

Redress refers to the process entered into between government and/or religious organisations and survivors to restore the harm done from abuse. In Australia, the states of Western Australia, Queensland and Tasmania offered *ex gratia* payments for victims who suffered abuse in out-of-home care. The terms of redress under the Queensland scheme did not include compensation for those who, as children, were sent to adult mental health facilities. South Australia enabled Forgotten Australians who had suffered sexual abuse to make claims under its Victims of Crime Compensation scheme. The Royal Commission into Institutionalised Responses to Child Sexual Abuse recommended redress for survivors, comprising direct personal responses, counselling and psychological care, and monetary payments up to \$200,000.³⁴ In November 2016, the Australian Government announced an opt-in redress scheme, inviting states, territories and other non-government institutions to deliver redress to survivors of child sexual abuse.³⁵

Richmond Report

The Richmond Report is the 1983 Report of the Inquiry into Health Services for the Psychiatrically Ill and Developmentally Disabled, conducted by David Richmond AO, initiated by the New South Wales Government. It recommended changes to the dominant hospital-based model of care as well as changes to employment to reform the culture of those providing care.³⁶

R U OK?

R U OK? is a non-profit Australian organisation that was co-founded in 2009 by Gavin Larkin, whose father committed suicide in 1995. The organisation aims to help the prevention of suicide by encouraging people to ask others ‘Are you OK?’, thereby addressing the lack of connection or belonging that people at risk of suicide may experience.³⁷

34 Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse, *Redress*.

35 Australian Government, ‘Commonwealth Redress Scheme for Survivors of Institutional Child Sexual Abuse’, Media Release, accessed 12 February 2020, formerministers.dss.gov.au/17434/commonwealth-redress-scheme-for-survivors-of-institutional-child-sexual-abuse-2/.

36 Department of Health NSW, *Inquiry into Health Services*, 5–13.

37 R U OK?, ‘About Us’, accessed 12 February 2020, www.ruok.org.au/about-us.

Medication

Artane is a brand of trihexyphenidyl HCl; an antispasmodic drug.³⁸

Cogentin is a brand of benzotropine used to treat the side effects of antipsychotic drugs such as chlorpromazine and haloperidol.³⁹

Haloperidol is an antipsychotic drug, used to treat schizophrenia and is known by its brand name Serenace.⁴⁰

Largactil is a brand of the antipsychotic drug chlorpromazine. In 1965, medical advertisements in the *British Journal of Psychiatry* described the drug as ‘psychocorrective’.⁴¹

Lithium is a drug used to treat manic episodes or bipolar disorder.⁴²

Melleril was introduced in 1960 as a brand of the antipsychotic drug thioridazine used to treat schizophrenia. A study in Queensland in 1972 found that patients who were administered dosages greater than the recommended maximum reported vision impairment.⁴³

Modecate is a brand of fluphenazine administered by an injection; it is used to treat psychosis.⁴⁴

Paraldehyde is a drug designed to treat convulsive disorders, ‘restlessness’ and insomnia. In 1940, a New York medical practitioner wrote about his experiment with administering the drug intravenously instead of the standard dose by the rectum, noting the longer-lasting effect of the drug.⁴⁵

‘**Phenobarb**’ is a colloquial term for Phenobarbital, a tranquillising drug used to treat insomnia and anxiety.⁴⁶

Serepax is the brand name for oxazepam, a benzodiazepine, used to treat anxiety.

Stelazine is a brand of the drug trifluoperazine dihydrochloride, which was trialled in 1957 on patients diagnosed with schizophrenia.⁴⁷

38 Labbate et al., ‘Handbook of Psychiatric’, 37.

39 Labbate et al., ‘Handbook of Psychiatric’, 39.

40 Moncrieff, ‘Magic Bullets’, 39.

41 Moncrieff, ‘Magic Bullets’, 38.

42 Labbate et al., ‘Handbook of Psychiatric’, 117.

43 Cameron, Lawrence and Olrich, ‘Thioridazine’.

44 Labbate et al., ‘Handbook of Psychiatric’, 25.

45 Wechsler, ‘Intravenous Control’, 2198.

46 Uhlenhuth et al., ‘The Symptomatic Relief’, 905.

47 Macdonald, ‘Trifluoperazine Dihydrochloride’.

This text is taken from *Goodna Girls: A History of Children in a Queensland Mental Asylum*, by Adele Chynoweth, published 2020 by ANU Press, The Australian National University, Canberra, Australia.